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It our triends who favor us with manuscripts fo wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Return of Mr. Bryan.

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN will be home again from a foreign shore to-day, if the gods of the winds and sea have been kind to the Celtic, which brings him back to us. No doubt the wintry blasts have been greatly tempered to the other passengers by Mr. BRYAN's amiability and high spirits. For some months he has taken a vacation from politics. He has treated himself to a travelling scholarship. He has associated with the Pope, Kings, Crown Princes, Prime Ministers, Ambassadors, Privy Councillors and the great and good generally. He has heard distinguished orators. He has collected impressions and reminiscences which will be the joy of Fairview for years to come and make a pretty book. He has communed with Tolston. He has enlarged his horizon, presumably. He has received and diffused happiness. The rose-wreathed interlude is ended, and the stern duties of volunteer statesmanship are to be taken up once

The reception to him devised by some of his New York friends, who have thoughtfully allowed several eminent Manhattan and Brooklyn Democrats to have a share in its felicities, is to be at once a reward of merit and an international peace festival. The call to subscribers put this admirably:

" Mr. BRYAN's arrival home might fitly be made the occasion of a welcome that should not only testify to the high appreciation of Mr. BRYAN's conduct while abroad, which is so generally felt by his countrymen, but also mark, in some degree, an acknowledgment of our obligation to those who in conoring our fellow citizen have honored us."

Possibly there was no particular reason to be glad that Mr. BRYAN has behaved himself abroad. It is no more than was expected of him. But we can all be glad that the English, the French, the Russians, the Germans, the Dutch, and everybody else who met Mr. BRYAN on his travels, treated him with the honor due to a famous American and an ingenuous seeker after knowledge. He brings back peace. He will find more of it here than there was when he went away; and we cannot believe that, fresh from Tolstor, the non-resistant, he will do anything to disturb it.

#### The Gentle Art of Sanding Sugar. For about three weeks before the meeting of the Legislature it had been an-

nounced here and there, from time to time, that the Hon, BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., the Business Governor, had devised and was about to publish in his message a plan of finance for the canal improvement which would save the taxpayers more than \$40,000,000

The intentions of Mr. ODELL were industriously advertised in advance: and. naturally, the report of his success in providing for so considerable a saving in the cost of the canal attracted much attention. The specifications and details of his financial plan were awaited with sympathetic interest throughout the Empire State.

Yesterday morning, after the publication of Mr. ODELL's financial discovery and project, not a single important newspaper of this town discussed the same except in terms denoting either amazement at the Governor's ignorance of the elementary principles of finance or suspicion of the rectitude of his purpose. The consensus of condemnation must have been impressive even to somewhat seared sensibilities. On the part of the journals favorable to the canal improvement and on the part of those opposed to the enterprise the attitude was the same toward Mr. ODELL's special plan. His proposal was greeted with more or less politely disguised contempt on every side. Even his own grocery organ. practised in subserviency as it is, failed him on this critical occasion.

It is encouraging that so many news papers of diverse minds penetrated simultaneously and independently the shallow tricks of arithmetic by which Governor Opell attempted to cipher out a "saving" of \$40,000,000 to the citizens of the State by transferring the burden to the same citizens as taxpavers in the counties. Our neighbor the World remarks with truth of this aspect of the Odell project:

"The proposition that the counties shall pay part of the State's bills suggests 'saving' money by taking it out of one pocket to put it in another."

## The Tribune says:

"We do not see, however, why the income of \$5,500,000 [from new taxes] would not, in the seventeen years from the first lasue of the proposed bonds to the countles, just as effectively extinguish the \$75,000,000 of debt when turned to the payment of interest bearing bonds, issued at the rate of \$15,090,000 a year for periods ranging from one to seventeen years, adjusted to the balance of the \$6,500,000 income available for principal payments each year. The levy on the countles and the deerment of interest appear to be only one method of conveniently handling the loan. It may have some special advantages which will be made more clear by subsequent discussion."

Either with sharper insight or because of less reserve of utterance, the Times exhibits the humbug more adequately than the Tribune:

"The failacy of this calculation lies in the fact that the Governor confounds saving for the State with saving for the people. On the books of the Comptroller at Albany this economy of \$41,790,000 would make a handsome showing. It would represent no such economic gain for the people, for the simple reason that in taking this money out of their pockets by very large annual tax levies-it makes no difference whether the taxes be direct or indirect—the State deprives them of their op portunities to make profitable use and investment of these funds, a loss which would more than offset the gain to them through the saving in interest on the canal improvement bonds. " " By a

rapid paying off of the canal debt, as the Governor roposes, the State would save 3 per cent, but the people would lose the use of 4 or 5 per cent. money. There would be no saving. In the ordinary course of human fortunes there would be a loss to the

The New York Herald dismisses the plan as "a very ingenious bit of financiering." The Evening Post says that the plan is "complicated" and has "scarcely does not see "how the amount required can be raised without new and unjust, and for a part of the people extremely burdensome, taxation"; and it calls upon the Governor for further and more convincing proofs of the "practicability of his proposal and the uprightness of his

intentions." We do not quite agree with those of our neighbors who regard Mr. ODELL'S prospectus as either very ingenious or both simple and old. Its essential factors are perfectly familiar to the actuaries of the get-rich-quick enterprises, and they are as old as the system of banking devised years ago by Mrs. Holmes of Boston and so profitably cultivated by should pay up her 1896 bonds.

her numerous progeny of imitators. Indeed, neither more nor less genius is displayed by the author of the deferred interest and county levy programme than illumines the back room of many a country grocery, where the process goes on that systematizes profit by the addition of silicates to saccharines

#### Cuba's Standing in the Financial Centres.

In the adjustment of national expenditure to national revenue, the Cuban Administration has displayed commendable wisdom and soundness of judgment. This, however, is a matter of routine. Given fair assurance of the approximate revenue, no great difficulty is encountered in preparing an annual budget and in voting appropriations on that basis.

Barring some entirely unexpected ommercial or industrial catastrophe, Cuba can estimate her revenues from customs duties and a limited internal taxation as not far from \$18,000,000. That being known, the division of the sum according to the requirements of the various departments of the Government is not a complicated operation.

Outside of that limited domain, the hard fact has to be faced that Cuba has thus far failed lamentably. The desirability, from many points of view, of effecting a national loan was early recognized and generally conceded. Very little objection appeared in any part of the island. The new Government started virtually free from debt, but there were certain obligations which it was morally bound to meet and the payment of which would put into circulation a sum of money much needed to give an impetus to production and to trade.

After eight months of discussion, a loan bill was passed by Congress and approved by the President, in February, 1903. But its terms were such that no financiers would touch the matter on the basis provided, and the Cubans were so told by all whom they approached. For reasons not known and not easily understood, they declined to accept this verdict, and spent some months in hawking their propositions in the market, with the only result of acquiring a reputation not complimentary to their financial sagacity. Their proposal went begging, and lenders showed no disposition whatever even to consider it. Yet they persisted, although their reasons for doing so are somewhat obscure. It was rumored that somewhere a group was playing a game for its own ends. During the autumn of last year a commission was appointed to canvass the money centres. Presumably, it was to visit New York, London, Paris and Berlin. It

spent some weeks in New York, where it received more courtesy than encouragement. A tentative proposition was then obtained from Wall Street, virtually to the effect that if the basis of the loan was properly changed a certain group would endeavor to place the \$35,000,000 at 90, for a commission of 21/2 per cent.

The commission decided that this was the best it could do, and returned to Havana with a report to that effect. It appears to have required twelve months to convince the Cuban Congress and Administration that they knew less about national loans than did the bankers of New York. It seems to have taken that time to satisfy Cuba that she could not get money by merely announcing her desire to borrow \$35,000,000 on terms of her own choosing. A bill modifying that of Feb. 27, 1903, has now been passed by the Cuban Congress. The bill as amended authorizes the President to determine the conditions and terms of the loan and to pledge the customs receipts in such manner as seems to him

fitting. The customs revenues, however, are already mortgaged by the terms of the Platt Amendment, and endless confusion has arisen over the methods proposed and employed for the provision of a revenue from internal taxation which would avoid any hypothecation of the customs receipts. A burdensome taxation is already in force, imposed for the specific purpose of providing for the still shadowy loan. The agitation for a national lottery as a basis for the loan is persistent. Outside of her routine receipts and expenditures, Cuba's national finance can only be regarded as in a bad way.

Cuba is abundantly able to carry the proposed loan, abundantly able to pay the interest on it and to provide for its liquidation. But, whether her leaders are relying upon unsound advice, or whether they are groping in darkness as a result of their own unfamiliarity with the methods of high finance, the fact stands that Cuba's national credit has suffered severely in the money market. Those who would do a business of \$35, 000,000 with the centres of finance must conform to certain rules laid down in those centres. It is folly to put forth

unbusinesslike proposals. A further injury has been done to Cuba's standing in money circles by her attitude toward her 1896 bonds, the interest on which is now a year overdue and unpaid. It is true that the amount is small, but when men or nations are unduly dilatory in paying their small bills

a doubt of their fidelity in the payment of larger accounts is inevitable. Cuba has laid herself open to rumors and gossip, if to no worse, which are undeniably detrimental to her larger interests. The "ticker" service of a few days ago carried the following:

" An attempt is being made by the Cuban Govern nent to force down the price of Cuban 6s by discour aging reports, so that the Government may buy nese bonds cheaply. It is conceded that these bonds nust be provided for because they are a first lies on all customs receipts and taxes, as certified to by President Palma's signature on each bond.

" Unless these bonds are paid it might affect the totation of the \$35,000,000 loan, which is to be se cured by these same custom receipts."

No Covernment, and particularly a new one seeking to borrow an important sum, can afford to put itself into a position where such things can be said of it in money centres. True or untrue, very complicated. His plan seems to us | Cuba has laid herself open to such comment by her confused and unbusinesslike methods of finance.

If Mr. PALMA is being badly advised he has had ample time to realize it and should change his counsellors. Cuba

#### New York Compared With Foreign Cities.

We have so much room in which to grow in Brooklyn, Queens, The Bronx and Staten Island that, notwithstanding Manhattan's congested condition south of Harlem, our density of population is small when compared with that of many European cities.

In the five boroughs of New York there are 317.77 square miles of area. In 1900 the population was 3,437,302; at that time, therefore, we had 2,577 square feet of surface to each inhabitant. In other words, if our population had been evenly distributed over the five boroughs, each person would have had a bit of ground about fifty feet square to live on. The space per capita is a little less now, as our population is supposed to have grown by half a million or more since the census was taken.

It may seem at first glance impossible that as much as 2,577 square feet of our total surface, including the waters on the land, but not the bay, could be allotted to each resident within the city limits; but when we remember that a square mile contains 27,878,400 square feet, we may readily ascertain that, with an allotment of 2.577 square feet to each person. a square mile would contain about 10,810 nhabitants.

We get an idea how large New York is when we compare it with some European cities. Berlin is about the size of The Bronx. London County (not Greater London), with a population of 4,500,000, is not quite so large as Queens. Paris might be set down in the middle of London County, with a margin of streets and houses all around it. Vienna, which nearly doubled its area a few years ago by drawing the municipal line around the arms of the city extending along highways to the country, would about cover Brooklyn. Greater London, New York, Chicago and Vienna all carry on market gardening and other rural pursuits on a large scale within their own limits. Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Constantinople might be put in the area occupied by New York. with a margin for a few suburbs.

Thus we have far more room to grow in than any of these cities within their present limits; and when our transportation system is perfected, and we are able easily and quickly to carry all who wish to live in the outlying wards and districts, we can give everybody, for a long time to come, more elbow room than the people of these European cities enjoy.

This list of twelve large cities shows, from the latest official data, the number of square feet within the city limits to

each inhabitant	:		
Parts	269	Amsterdam	1,022
Berlin	322	Hamburg	1,173
Rome	322	Vienna	1,173
Copenhagen	484	Munich	1,65
London County	670	New York	2,57
Dresden	1.022	Budanest	9 100

The table shows that Paris is most densely packed with humanity. Paris has an inhabitant for every sixteen feet square of space. London County, though t has many thousands of small cottages with a bit of grass plot, has an inhabitant for every twenty-six feet square of space. We have the largest space per inhabitant, excepting Budapest.

Two Constantinoples might be placed on Staten Island, with a little room to spare; and if Staten Island were as wretchedly overcrowded as Constantinople is, it would have nearly 2,000,000 nhabitants.

With unlimited opportunities for expansion when the need comes, we shall never incur the dangers and misery of the frightful congestion of humanity seen in the Oriental cities. In the matter of territorial growth we have before us the illustrious example of the Greater London, now in charge of the Metropolitan and City Police forces and with a total area of 690 square miles, more than double the area of this city, a district that is not only the home of 6,000,000 persons but which provides an important fraction of their vegetable food supplies.

## The Early Dick.

We opened the Tuesday number of our esteemed contemporary the Congressional Record with a feeling of apprehension. Where was the gracile beauty of that old friend? It looked swollen and dropsical. Happily, our apprehension was soon relieved. The causes of this extraordinary dickness, so to speak, were soon seen to be nonpathological. The Hon. CHARLES DICK. Representative in Congress of the Nineteenth Ohio district, had made a few brief remarks, which he summarized

as follows in "fullface lower case": "What the Republican Party Has Done for the oldier. Most Liberal Pension Laws in the World. The Campaign for Protection in Great Britain The Experience of the United States Shows Fre Trade a Losing Policy-Our Prosperity's Only

Peril the Menace of Democratic Victory." Mr. Dick's concise observations are crowded into a little more than sixty-one full pages. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S protection campaign gets thirty-nine pages in fine print. His Glasgow speech is reported in full.

On page 519 Mr. DICK issues an appeal intended for the Tuesday after the first

Monday in November. He implores the American people to remember a lot of things and tells them that "remembering all those things, your duty to your wives, your children and yourselves demands that you vote the Republican

ticket on Nov. 8. Either they begin the campaign unusually early in Geauga county and Portage county, or Mr. DICK reaches for the forelock of opportunity when that fateful hair is still rather short.

# Probably Less Acclamation in 1904

The Democratic national convention of 1900, the eighteenth in its order, nominated at Kansas City, on July 5, WILLIAM J. BRYAN for President, by acclamation. There was no other candidate: there was no vote cast for any other candidate for President.

The Republican national convention of 1900, the twelfth in order, held in the city of Philadelphia, renominated, on June 21, President McKINLEY by acclamation. There was no other candidate named or considered. For the Vice-Presidency, THEODORE ROOSEVELT was nominated by acclamation, but not unanimously. He received 929 of the 930 votes cast. The one vote not cast in his favor was his own.

In the Populist national convention, the third in order, W. J. BRYAN was nominated for President by acclamation at Sioux Falls, S. D., on May 10, by 760 votes. No vote was cast for any other candidate. One of the delegates, 86 years of age, declared that he had walked 1,000 miles to vote for HENRY CLAY in 1844. "I came," he added, "1,000 miles to vote for W. J. BRYAN in this convention; and I hope you will not allow me to be defeated.

as I was in 1844." At the first national convention of the Social Democratic party, held in Indianapolis, EUGENE V. DEBS was nominated for President by acclamation on March 6. He declined. The convention adjourned, and on the 9th he was renominated, not only by acclamation but by a "rising

vote. Even the United Christian party gave evidence of union, if not of subsequent strength, when, at its first national convention, at Rock Island, on May 2, the Rev. SILAS C. SWALLOW was unanimously designated as its candidate for

There will be less unanimity, acclamation and nomination by rising vote this year than four years ago, according to January indications.

We admit disappointment. We expected something original from Mr. OLNET. Instead, we got a speech that in no wise differed from one any hack stumper could deliver. The bee in his bonnet has seemingly made a coward of the man responsible for many of the most conspleuous acts of the Cleveland Administration.—Springfield Union.

Yet he had the courage and originality to make a distinct nomination for President; and the name of his nominee was not RICHARD OLNEY.

### The Great Year of Centralization.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Two very important political events occurred in the year 1903 which have received but scant mention. First, the marked advance in paternalism on the part of the Government; and, second, the almost total obliteration of State's rights.

When the Government can enter a State and harry a corporation chartered by the State that is breaking no law of the State, because it is doing business in another State to the alleged dissatisfaction of the Government, even when it is violating no law of the State entered, and when there has been no thorities, it seems to me this is carrying things with a high hand, and to think this power was conveyed to the Government by the votes of Senators and Representatives who have heretofore been very jealous of the rights of their respective States and have vigorously protested against any Federal assumption in that direction, is the most astonishing thing

There never was such a centralization of power in the history of the Government as was brought about in the year 1903.

CHARLES B. WHITING. HARTFORD, Jan. 6.

## The Governor's Canal Plan

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Governor Odell's proposition to "save \$40,000,000" for the State is foolishly impracticable, but it is likely to bring a certain amount of popularity to him from a considerable body of citizens. This is true because the average citizen (a) knows nothing about the science of finance (b) knows nothing about systems of taxation, (c) will not take the trouble to inform himself upon these subjects; and (d) will be carried away by enthusiasm over the merstatement of a saving of \$40,000,000

If the Governor's plan is adopted its failure will be overshadowed in the popular mind by the disgust that the people will feel over the folly of this whole canal enterprise; if i is rejected he will declare, when the people realize their folly, that had his advice been followed in the beginning all would been well. POLITICIAN. NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

Republicans and Mayor McClellan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That was fine editorial in to-day's SUN on the new Mayor, and it sizes up the situation as he view it. A better interpretation of the thoughts

and intentions of an honest minded and a high

minded American gentleman could not have It is worthy of THE SUN that we old felows of journalistic tendencies now look to you for all that is fair minded, decent and repre-

sentative in American public life. God bless A NEW YORKER, AND A REPUBLICAN AT THAT

KINDERHOOE, Jan. 5.

#### From the Washington Post Another recruit has joined the Panama army and Panama sends us the encouraging word that we may proceed to business without worry. She

A Friend on the Spot

Georgia. From the Atlanta Constitution With the volces/that sing in her fountains—
With the light of her blue skies unfurled:
With the gold that veins valleys and mount
She speaks to the wondering world!
No dreamer in fanciful glory,
Whose dreams in the sunlight must cease,
She writes on the heights her bright story
Of Progress and Peace.

song in the roll of her rivers.

A song in the foll of net rivers,
Far sweeping in sliver to sea:
Where Light through the forest land quivers,
And lures to the nomes of the free.
The song of her fields and her meadows,
That know not the gloom or the blight:
Behold how she stands from the shadows
In splendor of Light!

Crowned Georgia, the Greater, she call s you From the walls of the world to her side; A volce than enchants—that enthralls you And rings over tempest and tide!

See her hills—with pure gold, how they gitter; The treasures her deep mines release; Her broad, sunny fields—how they litter The land with their fleece!

She seeks not for idle ovations:
Each promise her progress fulfils;
She burdens the ships of the nations
With the fruit of her mines and her mills.
Sunny skies, that still lend all their glory
And harvests that heap the broad land:
Tis Georgia that reads you her story.
The Greater—the Grand! FRANK L. STANTON

The Other Side. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of late the attempt has been made to boom Abyssinia as a new field for American goods and manufactures, and to picture Menelik as one enter into direct communication with

Now, let us have a few facts on the subject The only navigable seaport by which the in-terior of Abyssinia can be reached is Djibuti, on the coast of French Somaliland where also a railroad is running via Dira

Abyssinia does not yet belong to the universal postal union, notwithstanding that Menelik's Premier, Ila, tried hard last spring while he was visiting his native country. Switzerland, to have Abyssinia admitted to l'Union Postale Universelle at Berne.

The money of the country is the Maria Theresian thaler, a silver coin worth about 50 cents in times of peace, but of fluctuant value when the subordinate unruly tribes are warring on each other, which happens with a regularity only equalled by some fanous South American republics

So far the present Negus has been able to ubdue the not rarely rebellious tribes, but ne is in his sixtleth year, and while of robus not in robust health, his government

body, not in robust health, his government being absolute and despotic. According to his whim, Menelik can, and does, make and break treaties with nations, and contracts with foreign commercial societies; he is cunning and foxy and has been in the habit of playing in political and commercial affairs one nationality against the other.

The first missionary who tried to convert the King of Kings to European ideas was Prince Henri, the black sheep of the Orléans family, who, after the Boulevards of Paris had become too hot for him, crossed the Red Sea, but in a different direction than the old Israelites. He was supported by a company of French tradespeople.

The Dual Alliance, however, already existing, Henri had to divide the first missionary) mortgage on the Negus with the Russian, Leontley. These par nobili fratres for a while busied themselves with throwing bouquets at the seemingly unsophisticated dark-skinned Emperor of Ethiopia, for which they were promised some valuable concessions. Soos, however, the heads of the dual allies commenced to swell to such an extent that they were urgently requested to look for home and mother. Thus the modern African Eneid came to an untimely end, while the most valuable concessions fizzled out.

Then, after a short breathing spell, Cicco

Then, after a short breathing spell, Cicco di Cola, the Italian, got his-work in. Cicco di Cola, like Dr. Wood, was an army surgeon but unlike his American colleague, had turned into a diplomat; to him the Negus granted trade and mining concessions of no little importance. As we have seen in the Transvaal, there exists a strong affinity between the Anglo

As we have seen in the Transvaal, there exists a strong affinity between the Anglo-Saxons and auriferous territory. Great Britain, having first encouraged Italy to take the chestnuts out of the fire, stepped in with a bluff, and by offering valuable presents where the dual allies had given only cheap trash from the Bon Marché, the British thus secured for themselves privileges which promised a substantial profit.

Germany, however, which always has akeen eye on darkest Africa whenever there is a chance of making money, has not yet considered it worth while to open a commercial agency, much less to send a diplomatic representative to Abyssinia; her reticent attitude speaking volumes for her prudence. The Abyssinians are a nomadic race. The principal tribes are of Godsham, Shoa, Dshimma, Kaffa and Wolto, the chiefs of which are dependent on the Negus, who rules them with a mailed fist when he is able to do so.

Two years ago, while Menelik was seriously ill, the tribes became rebellious, even Ras Makonnen, his own cousin and heir presumptive, being charged with complicity in the plot. It took all the cunning and not a few heads of the unruly tribes to restore order when Menelik got well again.

The residence is Addis Alam and the capital Addis Abbaba, with about 60,000 settled, and a floating population of somewhat less. Harrar is the next city of importance; the rest do not count, as they virtually cannot be called permanent settlements on account of the nomadic character of the people.

Nominally the Abyssinians are Coptic Christians; if their treatment of the Italian

Nominally the Abyssinians are Coptic Christians: if their treatment of the Italian prisoners is any criterion for their religion and culture, they are better Copts than Chrisans.

A written code of law does not exist; justice eing dealt in traditional and patriarchical shion. Woe to the man who displeases the

being dealt in traditional and patriarchical fashion. Wose to the man who displeases the Negus!

The principal imports are cotton, silk and woollen manufactures and arms: the exports, coffee, gold, ivory and skins.

So far, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Ellis are the only Americans who have officially visited Abyssinia. They were guests of the Negus, were shown all that the dusky monarch wanted them to see, who had prescribed the route these envoys had to take, and he graciously dismissed them with a small menagerie and a big decoration as farewell presents. It

route these envoys had to take, and he graciously dismissed them with a small menagerie and a big decoration as farewell presents. It is but human that they give unlimited praise for what they were permitted to see and the cordial reception they received.

It, however, is not unlikely that now, since the Americans have returned to their lares and penates, the cunning Negus is using the screws on the British envoy to squeeze a big sum out of the Britishers pockets for revocable concessions, already granted, by threatening that his Majesty has the intention of making the unselfish childlike Americans supplant the British, in case the latter do not "pony up."

On the other hand, should the Americans really attempt to become masters of the situation in Abyssinia the British, who control the only railroad from Dilbuti into the interior, may be compelled to use Standard Oil methods to keep their transatlantic cousins from competing with them.

Let a man well acquainted with the commercial and industrial affairs at home study the requirements of the Abyssinian market first, before we boom Abyssinia as the paradise for the over-products of our various infant industries.

Such a study takes time before a thorough

infant industries.

Such a study takes time before a thorough knowledge of matters and men can be arrived at and an unbiassed opinion can be formed.

Who is going to send a capable man to do such preparatory work and pay his expenses, and where is the man to do such work effi-

ciently?
For the present, I advise "hands off" in matters Abyssinian.
NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

# The Garb of the Two Sexes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your corre condent "Disgruntled" is too strongly influenced by the trivial, and seems not to be in the class with the rdinary man, who rather delights in the appearance Woman's dress is a peculiar institution. He garments meet; a man's overlap. A man may have no suspender buttons, but he can use nails, and his coat covers it: his vest may be ripped, but his coat covers it, and so on. He is only too fre quently addicted to the shirt-sleeve habit, an abomi-

Let "Disgruntled" overlook these small matters of dress and seek in woman that which gives her her right to existence-her mental poise, her instincts of the right and the good, her kindly influ ence, which makes her the true wife and mother Picture man's lot if he should always let protrud ing pinheads kill his perception of these attribute f woman. "Disgruntled" should look for characer and not for pinheads. His perspective is all wrong. He gives evidence of a subtle charm which, if put to its proper use, would win him a A BELIEVER IN WOMAN MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is crumb for the carping bachelor who descants on the subject of pins in women's garments: Perhaps if he had to cut and make his own gar. ments without previous training and with scant m terial, as thousands of women have to do, he migh ount himself clever if his necessary apparel passed

muster at all. THE WORM WHO TURNS NOW AND THEN. NEW YORE, Jan. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Siz: Are you sure that there was not a misprint in the letter from "Disgruntled" that has called out so much comment? Is it possible that any man has had a little experience as to object to the use of "safety pins in the waist band of a woman's skirt? If he had confined his protest to those long black-headed pins with needle points that are unaccountably in so much favor with the fair sex at the present tim there would be some sense in it. Although I have no exact information on the subject, I am confident that the safety pin was invented by a more enterprising and venturesome man than "Dis gruntled"; by some one who did not want his court ship punctuated with lacerated fingers.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Jan. 7. SAFETT PIN.

A Challenge to Accomplished Larynges TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thomas Mo ings of A Russian whose dissonant, consonant name

Almost crumbled to fragments the trumpet But Joseph Henry Hrdhcka, who successfully appealed to the Supreme Court (Laws of 1903, Vol. 2: page 1460), to let him abandon his fearful sur-

name and be hereafter known as plain Josep the despair of Fame and all others who wished to Will not THE SUN help us to pronounce the name Hrdhcka before it ceases to be a cognomen?

THE ABYSSINIAN ENTERPRISE. SIX POLAR BEARS ON A BERG. GIFT FROM LADIES OF FRANCE.

The polar bear story told by the officers of the steamship Hanover on her last trip o Baltimore is quite unusual, but not improbable. They say that when entering the eastern edge of the Grand Banks of Newoundland they sighted a large iceberg, and through a glass discovered that it was tenanted by two or three polar bears. Drawing nearer they could see with the naked eye six bears clambering around on the ice

Unless appearances were deceptive it is evident that these involuntary wanderers were making an unusually long journey to the south and were bound for swift destruction by drowning. They had probably not suffered for food, as the Greenland and Labrador waters through which they had passed abound with seal: but they were finally in a region where bear food is scarce and icebergs rapidly disappear. There is no doubt that some of these ani-

mals perish by being carried out to sea on ice floes. The bear that lived for twentythree years in the Zoological Gardens of London, and whose death some years ago brought grief to many youthful admirers was captured when young on a floating piece of floe ice south of Spitzbergen. From five to twenty bears on rare occasions have been seen on the drifting floe near this archipelago. The westerly drift which heaps great masses of ice against the eastern shores of Greenland sometimes brings bears with it from far away Spitzbergen; and there is good evidence that these immigrants on one occasion drifted around Cape Farewell to the western coast of Greenland. where they were shot. The animal is now very scarce in Danish Greenland, and in the best of seasons only forty to fifty are killed there; and most of them are pilgrims from the north brought down on the floating floe from Melville Bay or Smith Sound.

In spite of the reputation of these animals for timidity the travellers among them are likely to be impertinent. A bear some years ago invaded the entrance to an Esquinau winter hut, but fortunately was slain by the badly frightened inmates. On another occasion a bear thrust his head in through the membrane which serves the purpose of window glass in one of these huts, but retreated when the solitary inmate, a woman, pushed a wisp of blazing hay in his face. The woman might have fared badly if it had not been for a hunter, who shot the animal as he was trying to scratch a hole through the wall on the other side of the hut.

Arctic Nimrods regard the white bear as indifferent sport, because it usually scampers away over the ice fields at the sight of an enemy or takes to the nearest water. Mr. Baldwin wrote from Franz Josef Land that in nine cases out of ten hunting the polar bear was about as much sport as shooting the family cow; but the mother bear will fight hard for her cubs, and if she gets within striking distance of her foe he has little chance to escape. With modern guns there s often danger of overconfidence.

We may imagine that the conditions under which the animals sighted by the Hanover were found were beginning to be a little uncomfortable. There may have been an occasional touch of mildness in the air which they did not enjoy. We should look in vain for the white bear on the south coast of celand, where the warmer waters of the Atlantic impress him as unfavorable for comfort: but he is found on the north coast. Capt. Sverdrup did not find the bear on any of the islands which he discovered north of the Parry Archipelago or in the neighboring waters, doubtless for the reason that the favorite food of the bear is scarce n that region.

Thus, while the habitat of the polar bear girdles the world in the Arctic regions, it is narrowed even in that zone by the food supply. Nansen found no form of life north of the eighty-fourth parallel. It is only the unfortunate animals which unwittingly set sail on drift ice that get south of the regions

## Court of Inquiry in the Wood Case.

From the Putsburg Post. Proper regard for consistency now should sug to the President to cause the Wood case take the course of the post office charges. The accusations against Gen. Wood are too serious to be The honor, efficiency and good repute of the whole American army are involved. Gen. Wood either has been outrageously slandered, r he is unfit not only for the high which his pending nomination would lead in a few years but also for the rank he now holds.

if he has been maligned the President owes it to Wood as well as to the army to have this fact established beyond all peradventure. If he has not been maligned, the duty is even greater to establish the fact. There is a way by which every doubt can be dispelled, and only one. A court of inquiry can be ordered by the President, and this tribunal, composed as it would be of gentlemen of the highest ense of honor and fairness, could be depended upon to do justice.

Until this is done neither President Roosevelt no any of the other friends and well wishers of Gen. Wood can hope to hear the last of the charges. The honor of the army will not be wholly cleansed of the taint of suspicion unless the action suggested is aken. In cases much less reprehensible than that of Wood the War Department has been quick to resort to the remedies at hand to right wrongs to officers and dispel public suspicion. Gen. Wood's own sense of the proprieties ought to cause him to call for a court of inquiry whatever may be the final ction of the Senate on his pending nomination.

How a Chaplain Won the Victoria Cross. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent ain in the British Army had ever received the Victoria Cross. If you examine the records you vill find that during Gen. Kitchener's campaign in Northern Africa Father Collins was awarded the

cross for an act of heroism It seems that the British soldiers became con used and were firing upon each other, when Father collins rushed into the zone of fire, and, raising ils hands, called upon them to stop in God's name He is still a chaplain. I was told this by a chaplain rom the British Army, Father Rockliff, who went through the Boer war and was acquainted with

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The electric

#### WEST SENECA, N. Y., Jan. 5. Safety on the Elevated.

ystem in force upon the Manhattan Elevated Railroad is, no doubt, a boon to the traveiling public, when we take into consideration the antiquated steam system of a short time ago. I would like to make a suggestion which I think would tend to prevent collision. If anything should go wrong with the working apparatus of an electric train, all the lights would go out, including the danger signals on the rear of the train. The motor nan of the train following could not discern the stalled train, and possibly a collision would ssibly the death of many of the passengers. I would suggest that the company should be mpelled to place danger signals upon the rear of the last car, independent of the electric system. F. X. MCCARTHY NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

## Line and Staff in the Public Schools.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you indly explain why the teachers of Greater Nev And THE SUN would do a great deal of good by agitating the discontinuance of employing so many supervisors who are more of a nuisance than a help. They never do any teaching, and they keep the poor class teacher worried and make her neglect the more essential points of the children's ducation.

There are Mr. Physical Culture, Miss Music Miss Sewing and Mrs. Manual Training, all with high salaries for doing nothing, as far as teaching

It is the class teacher who does the work NEW YORK, Jan. 6.

An Alphabetic Menn

From the Christian Intelligence Apples, Bananas, Coffee, Dumplings, Eggs Fried rapefruit, Halibut, Italian Jam, Knickerbocker Lamb, Mince, Nouget, Orange Pie, Qualls Roasted, Stewed Tomatoes, Underdone Veal, Wames, Atraordinary Yams from Zululand.

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Reproduction of Bust of Washington Destroyed by Fire in the Capitol in 1851. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- The Secretary of State has received through M. Jusserand. the French Ambassador, a formal tender of the bust of Washington from the ladies of France. The offer will be submitted by Secretary Hay to Congress, with a recommendation that it be accepted and

provision made for a ceremonial instal-

lation. The Ambassador's note is as fol-

lation. The Ambassador's note is as follows:

Mr. Secretary of State.

By order of my Government, I have the honor to inform your Excellency that a certain number of French citizens, in their deep feeling of sympathy with the American nation and gratitude for the hearty reception accorded in 1902 to the Rochambeau mission, have thought that the best means of testifying to your country the sentiment by which they are animated would be to present it with a reproduction of Washington's bust, destroyed during the fire at the Capitol in 1851.

The bust had been offered to the United States by France in 1823 as the result of a national subscription. It was the work of David of Angers, a friend of liberty and a sincere admirer of the great man whose features he was to reproduce, and who strove to achieve a likeness not only of his physical but also, as far as possible, of his moral traits. The original model of the work, which was greatly admired at the time, was fortunately preserved at the David Museum at Angers, the birthplace of the artist.

Count de Rochambeau, who, with the assistance of his friends, took the initiative of the subscription, was thus enabled to obtain a true reproduction of the destroyed piece of work, and my Government has just forwarded to me the bust with a marble stela, on which it is to rest. I enclose herewith a photograph of the monument at present at the Embassy. If the Congress be pleased to accept their gift the donors would wish to have that image of Washington erected at or near the place where the destroyed original stood.

In pursuance of the instruction I have received, I have the honor to acquaint your Excellency with this wish. I look upon this as the most agreeable duty, that of being, on this occasion, the intermediary of my fellow citizens with the Government of the United States. Their spontaneous initiative once more demonstrates that in spite of the lapse of time, the sentiment which of yore pervaded France in favor of the United States has not yet died out. I may be permit lows:

The original bust stood in the centre of the Capitol's rotunda.

THE PARSONS SUBWAY. Comptroller Grout Objects to Having It So Exhibited at St. Louis. "From the minutes of the meeting of

Dec. 10." said Comptroller Grout at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, "I observe that permission was given to Chief Engineer Parsons to exhibit models of the Rapid transit rail-road at St. Louis in his own name. I don't want to appear at all as hypercritical but I certainly think that if there is to be an exhibit at St. Louis, that exhibit should be sent there in the name of the city be sent there in the name of the city and not in the name of an individual. This commission ought not to sanction a step which would seem to give to one man all the credit for the carrying out successfully of the rapid transit railroad. Let the exhibit be made in the name of the city and let the city pay the expenses of preparing the models."

Asked by President Orr if he had any had any had a president of the city and he will be compared to the compared t objection to make to the suggestion, M

"It is not for me to comment on a motion made by a member of this board, but I would like to talk the matter over privately with the members before action is taken on Mr. Grout's motion. "Well, we'll lay it over until next week," Mr. Orr said.

sion's committee on plans reported favorably on Mr. Parsons's sug-gestion to join the East River bridges by a sub-surface railroad. Mr. Parsons has recommended a four track underground railroad from the Brooklyn Bridge, undet Centre street to Delancey street, and under Delancey street to the Williamsburg Bridge. He proposes to connect the Manhattan Bridge with the subway by building a spur from Centre and Canal streets to Pike slip. Mr. Parsons was directed to prepare plans and specifications for carrying out Mr. Parsons was directed to prepare

The Manners of Street Car and Sidewalk.

his recommendations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why do not men respond more generally to the man-dates of social ethics and give their seats to lowing as a far-reaching explanation. Most empathically be it said it is not due to the boorishness of men, but to wom-

an's own lack of respect for herself and proper consideration for others.

When I was a boy my mother always made me rise and offer my seat to a lady. But instead of taking the seat herself, she would thrust into it some "kid" about my size that she had with her. My boyish intuitions were quick to perceive the injustice of this. I envied the "kid" and hated the woman, and resolved that when I grew to be a man i would not resign my seat to any so-called lady, because she did not appreciate the courtesy. I do not mean to say that I have carried out the resolution, although I began early to put it into practice. When my mother wasn't with me, I didn't offer unseat I just sat still, swung my feet gleefully and leered triumphantly at the standing "kids" and their mammas. Revense was sweet. Of course this was not an experience peculiar to me. Many other boys suffered the same way, and still others observed it. Now these boys have all grown up. Is it any wonder that when they are riding in the street cars they are not looking for opportunites to give their seats to ladies?

Take another instance, which illustrates woman's lack of respect for men. One day last spring I was walking east on Fifty-seventh street with a gentleman, feeble with the weight of 80 years. He was one of our country's greatest heroes—a "grand old man" whom any American should be proud to honor.

What happened? There was only a single

whom any American should be proud to honor.
What happened? There was only a single line of flags where we were walking. A great many people, mostly women, were coming in the opposite direction. Did they respect this tottering old man? Not they Why, they crowded him off the walk into the mud and over against the board fence. I did not care for myself, but I was incensed for the poor old man. So I said, "Come, General, this won't do. You upheld the country's flag, and you have a right to one-half the sidewalk." Then I grasped him firmly by the arm and we took the centre of the walk. The next bevy of damsels that bore down upon us came sweeping triumph; of the walk. The next bevy of damsels that bore down upon us came sweeping triumphantly on, four abreast, with arms locked like a phalanx. They showed no signs of turning out. They were too busy chewing and chattering. However, we held to the path, and at the last instant they broke and divided into pairs as they should have done.

But some one may say these were only common people or mere schoolgirls. Were they? When we arrived at Carnegie Hall we found that these people were coming from the commencement exercises of one of the most fashionable private schools in the cit. So they were representative people. Yet they pushed a venerable old man into the mud. If any one of them had been introduced to him she would have made a note of the him she would have made a note of the him she would have made a note of the him she would have made a note of the her diary and boasted of it all her life. Should tired men returning from a hard day work resign their seats for such creatures as these?

Furthermore, if you pass a woman on the treet or in the hall she will seldom turn out street or in the hall she will seldom turn out half way. She is so accustomed to homage that she accepts it as a matter of course. Her sensibilities are palled. She's spoiled If woman wants to be respected she must first respect herself and others.

New YORK, Jan. 7

Vienna's Lesson From Awful Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT. I notice lately in your columns a suggestion that theatre exit lights seemed to be placed on a separate cli cult. I am reminded of the arrangement in the Royal Opera House in Vienna in use since the 1853 holocaust in that city. At every turn on the stairs and at the exits candles are placed behind glass screens and burn throughout the whole perform ance. In this way light is provided entirely independent of any possible accident to gas or electric Another custom there is the lowering of the fire-

proof curtain once during every performance that it may be seen by every one to be in perfect working order. These two simple experiments is to me, would go far to inspire public oon NEW YORK, Jan. 7. The Different Fate of Two Masterpieces.

The Flying Mercury had just been completed. "Yes," said the sculptor, "that was easy. imply carved a messenger boy the way he wasn't After this no one wondered.

The Apollo Belvedere was finished "No," wept Calamis, "I fear it is a fallure-showed it to a dozen men and each said it did do him justice."

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Opera circus mitter at th great night opera for ticket Mr. readil series this s them.

of the is a sine a stradit regular the of the is at under the stradit regular the is at under the schlae have a ances. This Philad season the is agement for avera of this performs the forms the fo